

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1716 號六十七百七十九第

日六十月四年五十號光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th, 1889.

三拜禮

號五十月五英華香

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 14, CHATEAU LEVILLE, British steamer, 2,160 T. Walker, Nagasaki 9th May, Rice, CAPTAIN.

May 14, CARISBROOK, British str., 973, R. Cass Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy, MORRIS & RAY.

May 14, CHOYANG, British str., 1,194, Sauer, Whampoa 14th May, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

May 14, FREHE, Darich str., 397, C. A. Land, Haiphong 12th May, General—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

May 14, NAMOA, British steamer, 863, F. D. Goddard, Fochow 10th May, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 13th, General—DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO.

May 14, VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, J. Bräun, Haiphong 12th May, Rice—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

May 14, NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Schulz, Wampoa 14th May, General—SIEMSEN & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

14th MAY.—Almora, British str., for Singapore.

Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.

Chateau Leoville, British str., for Singapore.

Provincia, British str., for Singapore.

Phra Chula Chen Kla, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Per Frey, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. J. Paul.

has, and 5 Chinese.

Per Nama, str., from Coast Ports—Messrs. Gordon, Goodhart, Harman, 112 Chinese, and 1 European deck.

For Vorwarts, str., from Haiphong.—6 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Curlew*, from Saigon 9th May, reports had moderate S.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Nanda*, from Foochow 10th May, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 13th, reports from Foochow to Amoy experienced light N.E. winds and calms. From Amoy to Swatow light variable winds and thick haze weather, and from Swatow to port light southerly winds and fine weather. Amoy—A. M. Leander and Rattler steamer *Nancho*, *Kutang*, and *Chi-yuen*. In Swatow steamer *Sungking*.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IS THAT OF BINET FILS ET CIE.

CONSIGNMENT BY CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

to their friends

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. only.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should sample this grand wine.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the SOLE RIGHT TO COLLECT THE GOVERNMENT IMPORT DUTIES OR ROYALTY, or INLAND PRODUCES, AND TRADES, etc., in the East Coast District, Sandakan, Amoy, Tanjong Inurantang to Siloso Bay, also for Province Alorok (Kudat) Province, Kepulauan (Gaya), and Province Des (Padas) for the Last Half of the Present Year.

Tenders are also invited for the SOLE RIGHT TO COLLECT THE GOVERNMENT IMPORT DUTIES ON WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS & LIQUORS, SALT, TOBACCO, and HERRINGS WITHIN THE EAST COAST DISTRICT, or any particular part thereof as may be required.

Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & CO., Singapore, Messrs. BIRLEY DALRYMPLE & CO., Hongkong, or the TREASURER GENERAL, Sandakan. The Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Government Secretary, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.

L. P. BEAUFORT.

Acting Government Secretary.

Sandakan, 11th April, 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM FOR THE TOWNS OF SANDAKAN FOR THE LAST HALF OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & CO., Singapore, Messrs. BIRLEY DALRYMPLE & CO., Hongkong, or the TREASURER GENERAL, Sandakan. The Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Government Secretary, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1889.

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Acting Government Secretary.

Sandakan, 11th April, 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Price.... Two Dollars.

168 PAGES CROWN SIZE CLOTH (WITH MAPS).

HANDY GUIDE BOOK

TO THE JAPANESE ISLANDS,

BY H. W. SETON KARR, F.R.G.S.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE:

"In compiling this "GUIDE TO THE JAPANESE ISLES OF NIPON, KIUSHU, YEU, and SHIKOKU, which, together with innumerable Isles, are generally known collectively as Japan, the author has summed up to his aid every trustworthy Handbook hitherto published that was available. He has gathered much scattered information distributed in divers places, from Newspapers and other sources, and arranged it in a manner easily understood. Routes have been tabulated, facts marshalled, and descriptions given in a method clearer and less involved than has often been the case."

SCOTCH WHISKY.

See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY.

THE BEST—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"INVALID."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY.

For Connoisseurs the following Wines have their own distinctive merits.

The "INVALIDS," pale, delicate, fine flavor.

AMOROSO, a Stoer Wine, very popular.

MANZANILLA, a clean dry sparkling Wine.

SHERRY—WHITE SEAL, a special favorite in China, very delicate and soft.

CLARET.

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please wine palates.

MUSCAT—...in quarts and pints.

SAINT-EMERSON—...in quarts and pints.

MANGAUX-MEDOC is white and pinto.

LIQUEUR.

BENEDICTINE from the Monastery.

J. P. & CO. are the Sole Consignors of this world-wide known Liqueur.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked."

1881

## INTIMATIONS.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF INSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG, payable at death, would cost at the rate of—

£6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life;

£9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;

or £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;

or £13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

Interest allowed on Deposits—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, on the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. BUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$750,000

RESERVE FUND.....4,300,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

W. H. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. G. BODIE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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## INTIMATIONS.

1889. NOW READY. 1890.  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
For 1889, and DIRECTORY  
With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE,  
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,  
Royal 8vo, p. 1,216—\$5.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, pp. 820—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
PATENT DESSICATING  
DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their  
New Patent Drying Bottles, which have  
been especially designed by and manufactured  
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as  
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible  
to the destroying influences of moisture can be  
kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is  
suspended with moisture these bottles will be  
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. 19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
will.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
terminated.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After half hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

BIRTH.—At West End Terrace, on Saturday, the 11th May  
1889, the wife of CHARLES MOONIER, of a son. [See]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1889.

Our correspondent "Inquirer," whose letter  
appeared in yesterday's issue, asks us to  
state briefly the facts and arguments by  
which it has been shown that the purchasing  
value of silver in silver-using countries is as  
great now as it was before the great disturbance  
in the relative values of silver and gold. Our correspondent says that if this were true, "silver would obviously keep pouring  
from the West into the East, because in the West gold, or commodities bought  
with the gold, can beyond doubt procure  
say one-third more silver than formerly, and this larger amount could, if silver is, as you  
say, of its old relative value with gold in the  
East in purchasing commodities, of course  
buy say one-third more in the East than  
could be bought by the original gold or  
commodities, and so would be more profit-  
able to send." But we never said that silver  
was of its old relative value with gold in  
the East in purchasing commodities.

What we meant to convey was that its value  
in relation to commodities themselves had  
remained practically undisturbed. When  
the dollar was at four shillings the purchasing  
power of five dollars and of a sovereign  
was the same; at the present time the five  
dollars will in China purchase as much as they  
did then; the sovereign or its equivalent will  
of course purchase more. In the evidence  
given before the Currency Commission it  
was shown that while gold prices had every-  
where fallen silver prices had remained  
practically the same in silver-using countries,  
and even in gold-using countries there had been  
comparatively little change in the relative value of silver and the lead-  
ing commodities. What had happened was  
not that silver had fallen in value but that  
gold had appreciated. In China and India  
the purchasing power of silver is indeed in-  
creasing rather than diminishing, from  
which it would seem that the stocks and  
production of gold and silver combined have  
been surpassed by the growing commerce  
of the world during the last quarter of a  
century; but the currency policy of England  
and Germany has secured almost the whole  
of the consequent appreciation to gold alone,  
leaving silver almost where it was. If, how-  
ever, in connection with the proposed increase  
of official salaries in Hongkong on account of  
the fall in exchange, the point be raised that  
if the dollar has fallen in relation to the  
sovereign, the sovereign has risen in relation  
to commodities, it will not be difficult to  
meet it. Although the sovereign will pur-  
chase more commodities now than fifteen  
years ago, and in commerce has appreciated  
by twenty-five per cent, the effect is very  
far from being felt to this extent by per-  
sons of fixed incomes; or, to take the case  
of an officer of the Hongkong Government's  
retiring from the service, on turning his  
savings in silver into gold he would not  
find that \$24,000 now was the equivalent  
of £25,000 fifteen years ago. The greater  
portion of the difference, representing the de-  
cline in exchange, would mean to him as  
absolute loss.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
inform us that the steamer *Port Adelaide*, from  
Antwerp, left Singapore on Monday afternoon  
for this port.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* has the follow-  
ing paragraph from the *Advertiser*:—"The Chinese  
are spreading wherever they can, and are doing no  
good to anybody. It was high time to prevent  
their further spread in this country, to which  
they did not come of their own free will, but  
under the control of the Six Companies, in  
league with the home Government."

The anti-Chinese feeling in the United States  
appears to be on the increase. The *New York  
Advertiser*, in an editorial on the Chinese, says—"The Chinese are  
spreading wherever they can, and are doing no  
good to anybody. It was high time to prevent  
their further spread in this country, to which  
they did not come of their own free will, but  
under the control of the Six Companies, in  
league with the home Government."

A California contemporary says—"The Chi-  
nese Minister at Washington expends more  
money in telegrams and cable despatches than the  
Government of the United States. I, communi-  
cating with the Chinese Government, he makes  
use of a cipher, but as his despatch cost \$4 a  
word, he has been compelled to pay \$2,000 a  
month for telegrams to China, and has been  
despatched to China reading the Milwaukee  
riots. His cable messages to China go to Hav-  
ern, from thence to Aden, then across the Arabian  
Sea, through Hindustan and Siam to Peking."

No appointment to the post of United States  
Minister to China has yet been made. The  
New York *Mail* and *Express* wanted Mr.  
Holcombe appointed Minister to China, and  
declared that he would be supported by the  
missionaries, and that the sort of man they would  
support should have the place, which should  
not be given to any other sort of man, no matter  
what his general abilities, distinction, or  
political claims. But since then the mission-  
aries have asked Mr. Colquhoun, the present  
Minister, to have a word with the Chinese  
Government to get a word to prove that  
whom the missionaries endorse is not the  
sort of man to be appointed.

The *Nichi Shimbun* states that Mr.  
Fenwick went to Japan to obtain a position  
in the Japanese Government, and that he  
had been especially sent to the Emperor. The  
Chinese will know how to obtain redress,  
whether their navy is efficient or not, by  
taking retaliatory steps on the 100,000  
Chinese settled in the Republic. The  
*Bulletin*, more pugnacious and resentful  
threatens reprisals if Mr. Kwoon Pei's sug-  
gestions be adopted. It says—"If the  
Americans who are engaged in the Chinese  
service must go, because we refuse to allow  
the country to be inundated by the Yellow  
Tide, there is perhaps no direct help to  
that neither side could claim a win."

them. But if the war had not started,  
Mr. Kwoon Pei would have had no idea  
where they will stop, in fulfilling duty  
on Chinese sea and air would be a great ad-  
vantage to Japan. The game which this  
Colonial advocate is one at which two can  
play. The only outcome he fears is the bombardment  
of Chinese seaports. But he thinks  
our navy not of much account. There is  
going to be no bombardment for anything  
which he proposes. But if it ever should  
come from any cause, the navy, which Mr.  
Kwoon Pei holds so lightly, will make  
things rather lively in his vicinity." But  
while some journals, like the above, bluster  
and threaten, there are others, like the San  
Francisco *Chronicle*, which, referring to  
Kwoon Pei's assertion as to the powerlessness  
of the American navy for aggressive  
purposes, admits its accuracy, as follows:—

"The Chinaman spoken of is a pretty severe  
critic of the American navy, and the worst  
of his criticism is that we cannot dispute his  
assertions. It is sadly true that the so-  
called-American navy would not be capable  
of an aggressive movement against any  
power having even the pretense of a wooden  
navy. The only vessels we have capable of  
carrying and using heavy ordnance are  
vessels of the *Monmouth* type, and, per-  
haps, of the *Comanche* type, and they are  
suited only for purpose of

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. says the *Journal*  
of Mail, a ceremony of a peculiar character took  
place at the great temple of Dushan-in. It was  
a Buddhist mass for the souls of the dead who  
perished nineteen years ago in the U.S. S. *Oncida*.  
The loss of the *Oncida* was the most terrible  
incident recorded in the annals of Yokohama.  
The ship lost this part of her steering gear,  
home bound, in the Bay of Bengal, and the  
captain and the deck of the vessel was  
spent in leave-taking between her officers and  
those on shore, with whom they were deservedly  
popular. Just as she was clearing the bay  
she came into collision with the P. & O. steamer  
*Bombay*, inward bound. Owing to the darkness  
and other causes, fully explained at the  
time, the *Bombay* failed to suspect the extent of  
the injury suffered by the *Oncida*, and the  
latter sank in a few minutes, carrying down  
with her hundred and forty-four officers and  
men. During the years that have elapsed since  
the appalling incident most of the bodies of  
the crew have been recovered, some taken from the wreck, some washed  
ashore, and their interment, from time to time,  
in the cemetery of the Settlement, has recalled  
the sad circumstances of their death. Not long ago the remains of the last on the unhappy  
roll were laid in the grave and the Buddhist  
priests recited the *Prayer for the Dead* in the  
vicinity of Yokohama, reserved to per-  
son of the various kinds of manufacture  
which form the basis of foreign trade. The principal advantage we have  
now is in our labour-saving machinery,  
which the Chinese have supplied themselves  
with modern labour-saving machinery,  
they will use their vast labouring force in the  
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